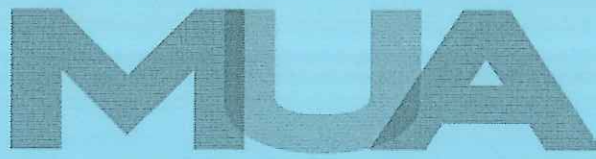


The
Management
University
of Africa



Sponsored by the Kenya Institute of Management

UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP
DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

BDS 204 : AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 4TH APRIL 2017 *2018*

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. **Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.**

QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

POLICY RESPONSES TO FOOD CRISIS IN KENYA

The agricultural sector is the mainstay of the Kenya's economy. The sector directly contributes 24% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 27% of GDP indirectly through linkages with manufacturing, distribution and other service related sectors. Approximately 45% of Government revenue is derived from agriculture and the sector contributes over 75% of industrial raw materials and more than 50% of the export earnings. The sector is the largest employer in the economy, accounting for 60 per cent of the total employment. Over 80% of the population, especially living in rural areas, derive their livelihoods mainly from agricultural related activities. Due to these reasons the Government of Kenya (GoK) has continued to give agriculture a high priority as an important tool for promoting national development.

In 2008, the GoK launched Kenya Vision 2030 as the new long-term development blueprint for the country whose focus is to create a "Globally competitive and prosperous country with a high quality of life by 2030". The Vision also aims at transforming Kenya into "a newly industrializing, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment". The Vision is anchored on the economic, social, and political pillars and will be supported on the foundations of macroeconomic stability; continuity in governance reforms; enhanced equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor; infrastructure; energy; science, technology and innovation; land reform; human resources development; security; and public sector reforms.

Given the central role the agricultural sector plays in the economy, the Government is in the process of finalizing the development of the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS). The overall aim of this strategy is to strategically make the agricultural sector a key driver for achieving the 10 per cent annual economic growth rate expected under the economic pillar of the Vision 2030. Through the ASDS, the Government aims at transforming the agricultural sector into

a profitable economic activity capable of attracting private investment and providing gainful employment for the people (**Prepared by Kenya Agricultural Research Institute**).

According to World Bank report (2014), agricultural development is one of the most powerful tools to end extreme poverty, boost shared prosperity and feed 9 billion people by 2050. Growth in the agriculture sector is about two to four times more effective in raising incomes among the poorest compared to other sectors. This is important for 78 percent of the world's poor who live in rural areas and depend largely on farming to make a living. This information has also been emphasized by other organizations which are mandated to agricultural and rural development prosperity.

Required:

- a) Describe ten(10) ways to show agriculture as still the major economic activity in the development agenda of any given country **(10 marks)**
- b) Agriculture and rural development are inseparable in the context of development studies elaborate **(5 marks)**
- c) Explain five (5) problems facing rural households in the context of agriculture and development **(10 marks)**

QUESTION TWO

Sustainable livelihoods are derived from people's capacity to make a living by surviving shocks and stress and improve their material condition without jeopardizing the livelihood options of other people, either now or in the future

- a) Explain any three(3) importance of sustainable livelihood approach **(7marks)**
- b) Describe Four(4) principles of Sustainable livelihood approach **(8marks)**

QUESTION THREE

Issues on food production and sustainability have predominated major debates on food security in the world.

- a. Discuss five (5) major global challenges on food security (10 marks)
- b. Explain any three (3) Bio-physical determinants of agricultural patterns (3 marks)
- c. Describe briefly any two (2) forms of agriculture (2 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Describe four (4) non-biophysical determinants of agricultural patterns (4 marks)
- b) Describe the four (4) dimensions of food security (8 marks)
- c) Give three (3) importance of green revolution (3 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a) What is Agriculture (2 marks)
- b) Describe five (5) ways in which globalization affects rural development (10 marks)
- c) Give three (3) Criticisms leveled against Modernization Theory (3 marks)

QUESTION SIX

- a) Give three (3) Concept of food security (3 marks)
- b) Examine the three (3) principles of Food sovereignty (3 marks)
- c) As with other countries, the Government of Kenya responded to the food crises through three major policy interventions. Discuss the three (3) major policies that Kenya has adopted to address food crisis (9 marks)